

京大過去問 2002年 第1問

次の文の下線をほどこした部分(1),(2)を和訳せよ。

When we enter into reasoning, we lift ourselves beyond our biological and psychological limitations. We live the life of thinking. This means that we are able to make claims about the truth of things. We can verify or falsify such claims, we can exchange meanings, and we can praise or blame one another for having been better or worse agents of truth. As we speak with one another and strive for rationality, we become able to master absences of many kinds and articulate presences in extremely complex ways.

One of the requirements for this kind of life is the sameness of a meaning that we communicate among ourselves and come back to repeatedly in our own cerebral life. (1)A single proposition returns as a duplicate over and over again. We tell it to other people or quote it as having been said by someone else, and we can place the statement within a systematic exposition of a scientific field after confirmation. The sameness of a meaning occurs with the varying interpretations people might give the meaning, and with the differences in vagueness and distinctness the proposition might enjoy in various minds. Unless it were one and the same statement, we could not see such differences as being differences at all; we could not have many interpretations if the propositions were themselves different, and we could not speak of vague possession of a meaning unless a core of sense remained the same between its vague and its distinct states.

Meanings are presented especially in words. Through language it becomes possible for us to express the way things are and to convey this mode of presentation to other people and to ourselves at other places and other times. (2)The words we exchange capture the way things have appeared to us, and if we are authoritative in our disclosures they capture the way things are. At the same time, the words are flavored by the style with which we have disclosed the things in question, so they indicate to the reader or listener some truth about ourselves as well.

Therefore, in reasoning, what we have to do is to examine the meanings reflected in language and its style. By doing so, we may live a deeper life of reasoning and thinking.